STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Joint Investigation by DPH and PURA of REJA's (Rainbow Springs)
Request to Cease Operations as a Water Company

DOCKET NO. 14-12-21

EXHIBITS
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ATTORNEY JAMES COLIN MULHOLLAND * T. 860-657-8131 * F. 860-659-1625 * JURIS: 102608
202 WEST ROAD, SALEM, CONNECTICUT 06420

jcolinmaq@gmail.com

~~March 8~~, 2015

Customer Notice

Re: Joint Investigation by DPH and PURA of REJA's (Rainbow Springs) Request to Cease Operations as a Water Company, Docket Number 14-12-21

Dear Customer,

By letter dated October 8, 2014, the REJA Acquisition Corp. (REJA) requested the consent of the Department of Public Health (the DPH) and the Department of Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (the PURA)(jointly the Departments) under SS 16-46(a) of the General Statutes (Conn. Gen. Stat.) to cease REJA's operations as a water company, REJA's Rainbow Springs water system provides water service to customers located in Middlefield, Connecticut.

As required by the Departments, a copy of the "Notice of Hearing" is attached.

If you have any questions regarding this or any other matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at (727) 207-9249 or email at john.w@ug-fl.com.

Sincerely,

John Wittenzellner Jr.
President

CC: Mr. Robert Wittenzellner
Honorable Jon A. Brayshaw, First Selectman
Mr. Matthew Huddleston, Director of Health
James Colin Mulholland, Esq., Law Offices of James Colin Mulholland
Mr. Eric Thornburg, The Connecticut Water Company
Mr. John Walsh, Aquarion Water Company
Secretary of State

NOTE: AS OF DATE OF THE FILINGS OF THE INTERROGATORY RESPONSES AND CONTINUATION DATE FOR DOCKET HEARING TO YET BE SET. THIS IS FORM TO BE USED - ATTACHED HERETO WILL BE COPY OF "HEARING NOTICE". TO BE AMENDED.

EXHIBIT #1

P.O. Box 322
Stafford Springs, CT 06076
860-684-3262

RAINBOW SPRINGS DIVISION
MIDDLEFIELD, CONNECTICUT

WATER SUPPLY PLAN

REJA AQUISITION CORPORATION

DECEMBER 1997

* EXH. #2 - WATER SUPPLY PLAN PROVIDED UNDER SEPARATE COVER DUE TO LENGTH OF DOCUMENT

LENARD ENGINEERING, INC.

- EXHIBIT #2 -

VOL 103 PAGE 223

PERMANENT EASEMENT AND GRANT OF WELL AND WATER RIGHTS

WHEREAS, HOWARD A. CROCKER and CATHERINE W. CROCKER,[Grantors], both of the town of Middlefield, County of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, are fee owners of certain real property [easement property] which has certain geological value in its present state for the purpose of providing below-ground water resources, which property is described as follows:

SEE ATTACHED SCHEDULE "A"

WHEREAS, Grantors, operating under the name "Rainbow Springs Water Company", own, maintain, operate, manage, control and employ a well situated on the easement property which supplies water to two (2) or more consumers or to twenty-five (25) or more persons on a regular basis; and

WHEREAS, Grantors desire to transfer all personal assets comprising the "Rainbow Springs Water Company including the right to maintain, operate and control said well and the right to supply water to said consumers or persons; and

WHEREAS, REJA ACQUISITION CORP. [Grantee], a Connecticut corporation with offices in Stafford Springs, Connecticut desires to acquire all personal assets of the "Rainbow Springs Water Company" including the right to maintain, operate and control said well and the right to supply water to said consumers or persons.

NOW WHEREFORE, for consideration given and received Grantors do hereby give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the Grantee and to its successors and assigns forever a ***permanent easement and grant of well and water rights*** in perpetuity over the easement property, consisting of the following:

A permanent easement and grant of right to the well existing on the easement property, including, without limitation, the right to draw unlimited quantities of water, in perpetuity, from said well, in addition to the right to free and unlimited access to said well for maintenance, repair, construction, monitoring and other related activities. The well easement granted herein shall consist of an area twenty [20'] feet by twenty [20'] feet, more or less, measured at ninety [90] degree angles with the center or midpoint of the well being located in the center of the square area. Grantors further grant grantee the right to install and

"No Conveyance Tax Collected" Town Clerk of Middlefield

"No State Conveyance Tax Collected" Town Clerk of Middlefield

EXHIBIT #3

structures or equipment necessary and proper for the purpose of drawing and distributing water from said well, including all necessary and proper utility service connections.

Furthermore, Grantors grant Grantee a ten [10'] wide perpetual and permanent water main easement running across the easement property from the well perpendicular with and to the property line with property now or formerly of John and Ellen Burnham and thence turning and running along such property line to the street known as "Lake View Place". Pursuant to such grant Grantee shall be entitled to lay, install, maintain, operate, use, alter, repair and replace one or more water mains or pipes and appurtenances thereto, in, through, on and over said strip of land. In no event shall such strip of land effect or interfere with the existing structures nor will the use to be taken adversely affect the property. Within said water main easement, Grantee shall have the right to construct, maintain, inspect, use, operate, repair and replace one or more water mains and its appurtenances and to enter upon the easement property and pass over the same to excavate therein for said purposes and the further right within said easement to perform other work necessary or convenient for the construction, maintenance, inspection, use, operation, repair, replacement or protection of said water mains

Grantee agrees to indemnify and hold harmless Grantors, their heirs, successors and assigns from any an all liability as a result of any form of activity by Grantee, its agents, employees, licenses and invitees upon the easement property.

Grantees rights and grants found herein are assignable and shall be in common with rights and grants of and to others, if any.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, GRANTORS THIS 7th DAY OF JULY, 1997 HAVE SIGNED THIS AGREEMENT.

HOWARD A. CROCKER

CATHERINE W. CROCKER

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COUNTY OF ~~MIDDLESEX~~ HARTFORD ss: Middlefield NEW BRITAIN

Personally appeared Howard A. Crocker and Catherine W. Crocker signers of the foregoing instrument and acknowledged the same to be their free act and deed before me.

James J. Scalo.

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SCHEDULE A
EASEMENT PROPERTY

a certain piece or parcel of land, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, which consists of a single-family dwelling and a two-family brick dwelling, located on the northerly side of Lakeview Place in the Town of Middlefield, County of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, and more particularly shown as Lots Nos. 23, 24, 25 and 26, Section 2, on a map entitled "Map of Mountain Lake Park, Middlefield, Connecticut, July 1929, Scale 1" = 30", developed by The Mountain Lake Development Co., Survey by H. E. Daggett, Civil Engineer, Meriden, Conn.", which map is on file in the Town Clerk's Office of the Town of Middlefield, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

NORTHERLY	about one hundred thirty-six (136) feet by land formerly of Lily E. Terrill, now of Mildred G. Baigert;
EASTERLY	about one hundred (100) feet by Lot No. 27, land now or formerly of John and Eileen Burnham;
SOUTHERLY	about one hundred seven (107) feet by Lakeview Place; and
WESTERLY	about thirty-one (31) feet by land formerly of Bessie Hawley, now land of Carmelio F. and Evelyn G. Bossanelo,

Received for record 10-3-90

at 1:50 p.m. and recorded by

[illegible] Town Clerk

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Jewel Mullen, M.D., M.P.H., M.P.A.
Commissioner

Dannel P. Malloy
Governor
Nancy Wyman
Lt. Governor

January 14, 2014

Mr. John Wittenzellner
Reja Acquisition Corporation
P.O. Box 322
2 Stafford Street
Stafford Springs, CT 06076

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM:	**Reja - Rainbow Spring Water Company** Middlefield, CT
CLASSIFICATION TYPE:	Community
PWSID:	CT0821001

SUBJECT: SANITARY SURVEY REPORT

Dear Mr. Wittenzellner:

A sanitary survey was performed by Vicky Carrier, P.E. of the Department of Public Health (DPH) at Reja - Rainbow Spring Water Company on October 3, 2013 with:

- Lee Vito of Middlefield Health Department
- Vic Nigro of Aqua Pump

This survey was conducted pursuant to Section 19-13-B102(e)(7)(E) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA) and consisted of an onsite review of the water source, treatment, distribution system, finished water storage, pumping facilities and controls, monitoring and reporting data, system management and operation, and operator compliance with DPH requirements.

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION:

This water system is served by a single drilled well located in a vault behind 20 Lakeview Place. The well has a Goulds 7GS07 well pump. Storage consists of two bladder tanks. The vault has a sump pump which discharges more than 25 feet from the well. The well is 66 feet from the nearest sewer grinder pump. The water system serves 8 structures (6 single- family and 2 two-family) on Lakeview Place according to a map provided by the health department. The home at 20 Lakeview Place reportedly has an oil tank in the basement which is considered contained since the basement has a slab.

DPH
Connecticut Department of Public Health

Phone: (860) 509-7333 • Fax: (860) 509-7359 • VP: (860) 899-1611
410 Capitol Avenue, MS#51WAT, P.O. Box 340308

EXHIBIT #4

SURVEY FINDINGS:

At the time of this survey, the following regulatory violations, requirements and recommendations were identified:

A) Regulatory Violations

Applicable Regulatory Section	Description of Violation	Recommended Corrective Action
RCSA Section 19-13-B51(d)	The well is within 75 feet of a sewer grinder pump.	The tightness of the vessel containing the grinder pump should be a assessed to ensure that it does not cause a water quality issue.

B) Regulatory Requirements

Applicable Regulatory Section	Description of Requirement	Recommended Action
RCSA Section 19-13-B102(f)(6)	An annual distribution system flushing program shall be conducted to maintain the distribution system free from excessive accumulation of sediment, organic growths, products of corrosion and erosion, and other extraneous matter. The program shall be made available to the department upon request.	This is simply a reminder that regular flushing is required.
RCSA Section 19-13-B102(q)	Essential water supply valves shall be maintained in operating condition.	This is simply a reminder about maintaining valves in working order.
RCSA Section 19-13-B102(n)	Weekly water usage meter readings from each source of supply are not being recorded for instantaneous and totalizing flow.	This is a reminder that it is required that readings of the instantaneous flow rate and total quantity of water delivered over the previous week be collected/recorded on a weekly basis.

C) Recommendations

1) Effective December 1, 2009, public water systems are required to comply with the provisions of the Federal Groundwater Rule (GWR). One of the requirements of the GWR is that immediate source water monitoring must be conducted any time a system is notified that a routine Total Coliform Rule sample is positive for total coliform bacteria. Please consult with your certified laboratory as soon as possible to ensure that arrangements are in place to ensure that the new requirements are met. Unless the Department indicates otherwise, source water samples must be collected at every active source within 24 hours and analyzed for E.coli in accordance with CFR 141.402(c). In order to meet this requirement, a dedicated sampling tap will be necessary for raw water sampling for every source of supply. If your water system does not have adequate sampling capabilities, improvements should be completed as soon as possible. A guidance document that will help small systems understand and comply with the GWR, including specific information on source water monitoring and sampling taps, is available at the Drinking Water Section (DWS) website at http://www.ct.gov/dph/publicdrinkingwater.

2) The outlet for the sump pump should be screened.

3) You should ensure that no hazardous chemicals are stored within the shed at 20 Lakeview Place.

4) Given that this is a systems served by a single well, drilling a second well to provide additional redundancy should be considered.

5) This office is requesting that supply and demand be documented for this system. Specifically, we are requesting the following:
   - Average Day Demand
   - Peak Hour
   - Safe Yield/Supply Capacity for the well.

CONCLUSIONS:

The regulatory violations and requirements cited in this report must be addressed as noted in the survey findings section. A written response identifying corrective actions or providing requested information for all of the violations and requirements in this report must be submitted to this office by **February 14, 2014**. The written response must indicate how each violation will be corrected within 120 days of the date of this report. If correction of a violation is not possible within 120 days, the public water system (PWS) and the DWS must agree upon a corrective action plan prior to the end of the 120 day period. Upon completion of required corrective actions the PWS is required to provide written verification and the date the action(s) were completed to the DPH. If no written response is received or if the regulatory violations and requirements are not adequately addressed, formal enforcement action may be taken.

As a reminder, all necessary and required forms, reports, sampling schedules, regulations, fact sheets, etc. are available on the DPH Drinking Water Section website at http://www.ct.gov/dph/publicdrinkingwater.

If you have any questions regarding this matter please contact me at (860) 509-7333.

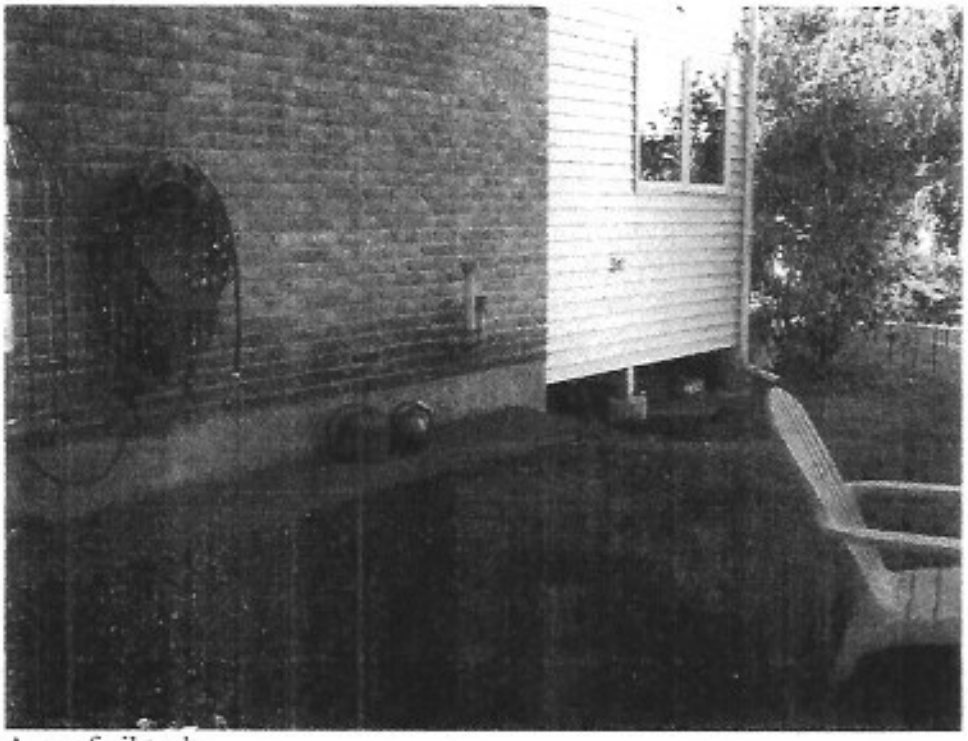
Sincerely,

Vicky Carrier, P.E.
Sanitary Engineer 3
Drinking Water Section
VC/vc

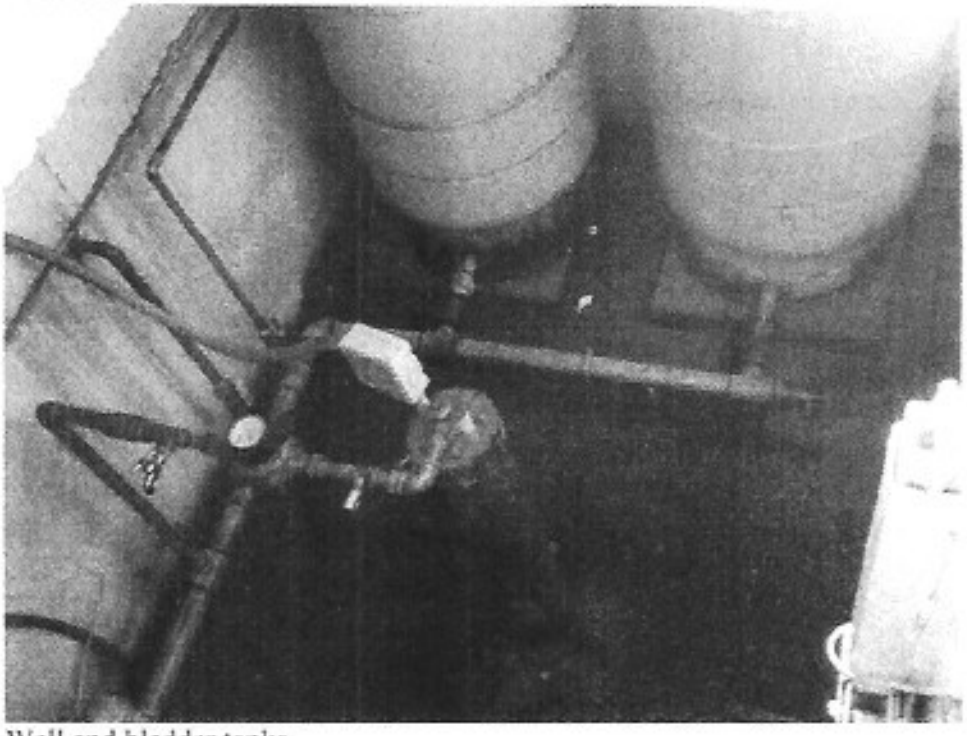
cc: Dr. Matthew Huddleston, Director of Health, Middlefield Health Department
Mr. Robert Wittenzellner, Certified Operator

Attachments: Photos

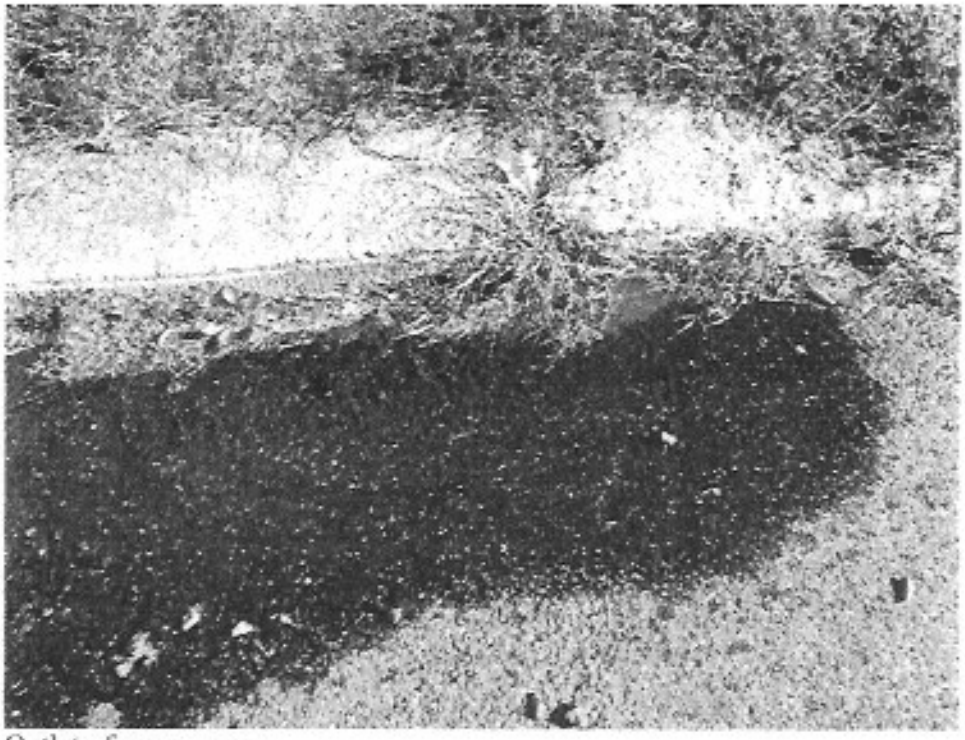
PHOTOS:



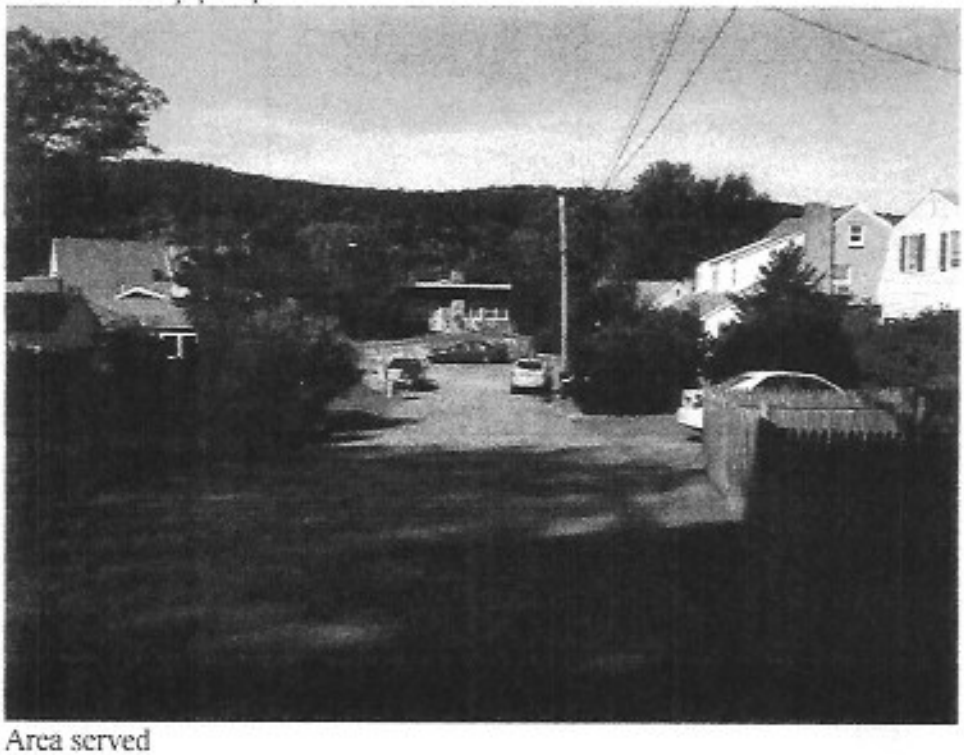
Area of oil tank



Well and bladder tanks



Outlet of sump pump



Area served

January 23, 2014

State of CT
Department Of Public Health DWS
Ms. Vicky Carrier
410 Capitol Ave. PO Box 340308
Hartford, CT 06134

Re: Sanitary response for REJA - Rainbow Springs Water Co.
PWSID: CT0821001

Dear Ms. Vicky Carrier,

Aqua Pump Co, Inc. (APC) was present at the time of the sanitary survey performed on October 3, 2013 by the DPH. Aqua Pump Co, Inc. is not the Cert Op for the system; however APC is contracted to perform work for the owners. The following plan of action shall be executed to correct the concerns as noted.

Regulatory Violations: 19-13-B51

Sec. 19-13-B51d. Location

All separating distances are to be measured horizontally.

(a) Wells with a required withdrawal rate of under ten gallons per minute.

(1) Each such well shall be located at a relatively high point on the premises consistent with the general layout and surroundings; be protected against surface wash; be as far removed from any known or probable source of pollution as the general layout of the premises and the surroundings will permit; and, so far as possible, be in a direction away from ground water flow from any existing or probable source of pollution.

(2) No such well shall be located within seventy-five feet of a system for disposal of sewage or other source of pollution. Greater separating distances shall be required for certain industrial wastes or certain rock formations. If a sewer is constructed of extra heavy cast iron pipe with leaded joints or equal approved type of tight joint, a minimum separating distance of twenty-five feet shall be maintained.

(3) No such well shall be located within twenty-five feet of the high water mark of any surface water body, nor within twenty-five feet of a drain carrying surface water or of a foundation drain.

Sanitary response for REJA - Rainbow Springs Water Co.- PWSID: CT0821001

ACTION TO CORRECT: The location of the sewer grinder pump system is 66' from the well. The top construction for the sewer grinder pump system is gasket water tight type. The attached letter shall be forwarded to the homeowner identifying the concern.

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

RCSA Section 19-13-b102 (f)(6) An annual distribution system flushing program shall be conducted to maintain the distribution system free from excessive accumulation of sediment, organic growths, products of corrosion and erosion, and other extraneous matter. The program shall be made available to the department upon request.

RCSA Section 19-13-b102(q)

ACTION TO CORRECT: The system is flushed annually and the main valves are exercised at this time.

RCSA Section 19-13-b102(n)
ACTION TO CORRECT: The meter readings shall be taken and recorded weekly.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS:

1. REJA has reviewed the GWR and has a plan in place.
2. This shall be completed by **April 15, 2014.**
3. REJA has requested the homeowner be aware of the area and to not store hazardous materials in the shed.
4. REJA continues to have dialog with the town for redundancy here. The plans are still being reviewed for a second source of supply. Once a location has been selected REJA the DPH shall be notified and informed.
5. Attached.

I have read this letter, agree and approve its' content.

SIGNED:_____ ON THE DAY OF:_____

Print Name: _____ Title: _____

Please do not hesitate to call if you have any questions or comments please, contact me at (860)684-5349.

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Wittenzellner – REJA Owner

CC: Mr. Matthew Huddleston, Director of Health, Middlefield Health Department

REJA Acquisition Corporation - Rainbow Springs Division

Joint Investigation by DPH and PURA of REJA's (Rainbow Springs) Request to Cease Operations as a Water Company, Docket Number 14-12-21

Water Production Report
2011 through 2013

Year	Production in GPM	Production in GPD	Production in GPY
2011	10	1000	365000
2012	10	1000	365000
2013	10	1000	365000

EXHIBIT #5

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Rainbow Springs Water Company

Middlefield, CT
PWSID #CT0821001

We're pleased to present to you our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report. This report, a requirement of the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Water Source
Our water source consists of a drilled groundwater well located at Lakeview Place. We have no secondary water source. Our daily water production averages around 1,000 gallons, with an estimated yearly withdrawal of 365,000 gallons. The capacity of our pressure tank is 120 gallons. We maintain approximately 500 feet of water main and our system serves a population of 20 residents through 10 service connections. Our certified lab is Phoenix Environmental Laboratories, Inc.

We do not require treatment at this time. Over the past year, our system underwent routine maintenance. We also installed a generator connection for emergency back-up. At this time, we do not have any projects scheduled in the near future. We currently do not have any regularly scheduled meetings, however, if you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact Robert Wittenzellner at telephone 860-684-3262 or mailing address PO Box 322, Stafford Springs, CT 06076. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water system.

Source Water Protection
Source water is untreated water from streams, rivers, lakes, or underground aquifers that is used to supply public drinking water. Preventing drinking water contamination at the source makes good public health sense, good economic sense, and good environmental sense. You can be aware of the challenges of keeping drinking water safe and take an active role in protecting drinking water. There are lots of ways that you can get involved in drinking water protection activities to prevent the contamination of the ground water source. Dispose properly of household chemicals, help clean up the watershed that is the source of your community's water, attend public meetings to ensure that the community's need for safe drinking water is considered in making decisions about land use. Contact our office for more information on source water protection, or contact the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 1.800.426.4791. You may also find information on EPA's website at http://cfpub.epa.gov/safewater/sourcewater/.

A source water assessment report was recently completed by the Connecticut Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Division. The completed Assessment report is available for access on the Drinking Water Division's web site: http://www.dph.state.ct.us/BRS/Water/Source_Protection/source_protection.htm. The assessment found that this public drinking water source has a **moderate** susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. Additional source water assessment information can be found at the Environmental Protection Agency's website: http://cfpub.epa.gov/safewater/sourcewater/.

Water Quality
Rainbow Springs Water Company routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows any detection resulting from our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

EXHIBIT # 6

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, ponds and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from human or animal activity. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected through out water quality monitoring and testing. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Rainbow Springs Water Company had no violations in 2011

TEST RESULTS
Unless otherwise noted, testing was done in 2011.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria (2011)	N	0 absent	Highest monthly # of positive samples	0 absent	1 positive	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (6/16/11)	N	0.61	ntu	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants						
Uranium (12/10/10)	N	2.5	µg/l	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (12/10/10)	N	2.21	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (1/10/11)	N	0.009	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper * (10/9/09)	N	0.090	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead * (10/9/09)	N	0.30	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
* = Reported results are the 90th percentile value (the value that 90% of all samples are less than).						
Unregulated Contaminants ***(contaminants with a health advisory)***						
Contaminant	**Level Detected**		**Unit Measurement**	**DWEL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**	

RS 2

Chloride (1/10/11)	6.9	ppm	250	Erosion of natural deposits, Storm water runoff containing road salt
Sodium (1/10/11)	11.2	ppm	28	Erosion of natural deposits, urban storm runoff
Sulfate (1/10/11)	66	ppm	250	Erosion of natural deposits, urban storm runoff

Note: The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Not all contaminants are tested for every year due to monitoring waivers and therefore we must use the most recent round of sampling. Some of our data is more than one year old, however, is limited to no older than 5 years.

Units:

Parts per million **(ppm)** *or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion **(ppb)** *or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter **(pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Micrograms per Liter **(µg/l)** – a measure of radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year **(mrem/year)** – a measure of radiation absorbed by the water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit **(NTU)** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Definitions:

Action Level **(AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique **(TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Million Fibers per Liter **(MFL)** - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Maximum Contaminant Level **(MCL)** - The MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal **(MCLG)** - The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Drinking Water Equivalent Level **(DWEL)** – A lifetime exposure concentration protective of adverse, non-cancer health effects, that assumes all of the exposure to a contaminant is from a drinking water source.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level **(MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal **(MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Running Annual Average **(RAA)** - The average of all monthly or quarterly samples for the last year at all sample locations.

Non Detect **(ND)** - The contaminant was not detected.

Not Applicable, Not Established **(N/A)**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

Lead - Major Sources in Drinking Water: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Health Effects Statement: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Copper - Major Sources in Drinking Water: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Health Effects Statement: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could, suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Lead/Copper: Action levels are measured at consumer's tap. 90% of the tests must be equal to or below the action level; therefore, the listed results above have been calculated and are listed as the 90th percentile.

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Turbidity: Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

We're proud that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

For most people, the health benefits of drinking plenty of water outweigh any possible health risk from these contaminants. However, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Center of Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for thirty (30) seconds to two (2) minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

We, at Rainbow Springs Water Company, work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. Water is a limited resource so it is vital that we all work together to maintain it and use it wisely. We ask that all our customers help us protect and preserve our drinking water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. Please contact us with any questions. Thank you for working together for safe drinking water.

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Rainbow Springs Water Company

Middlefield, CT
PWSID #CT0821001

We're pleased to present to you our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report. This report, a requirement of the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Water Source
Our water source consists of a drilled groundwater well located at Lakeview Place. We have no secondary water source. Our daily water production averages around 1,000 gallons, with an estimated yearly withdrawal of 365,000 gallons. The capacity of our pressure tank is 120 gallons. We maintain approximately 500 feet of water main and our system serves a population of 20 residents through 10 service connections. Our certified lab is Phoenix Environmental Laboratories, Inc.

We do not require treatment at this time. Over the past year, our system underwent routine maintenance. We also replaced a well pump and pipes. At this time, we do not have any projects scheduled in the near future. We currently do not have any regularly scheduled meetings, however, if you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact Robert Wittenzellner at telephone 860-684-3262 or mailing address PO Box 322, Stafford Springs, CT 06076. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water system.

Source Water Protection
Source water is untreated water from streams, rivers, lakes, or underground aquifers that is used to supply public drinking water. Preventing drinking water contamination at the source makes good public health sense, good economic sense, and good environmental sense. You can be aware of the challenges of keeping drinking water safe and take an active role in protecting drinking water. There are lots of ways that you can get involved in drinking water protection activities to prevent the contamination of the ground water source. Dispose properly of household chemicals, help clean up the watershed that is the source of your community's water, attend public meetings to ensure that the community's need for safe drinking water is considered in making decisions about land use. Contact our office for more information on source water protection, or contact the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 1.800.426.4791. You may also find information on EPA's website at http://cfpub.epa.gov/safewater/sourcewater/.

A source water assessment report was recently completed by the Connecticut Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Division. The completed Assessment report is available for access on the Drinking Water Division's web site: http://www.dph.state.ct.us/BRS/Water/Source_Protection/source_protection.htm. The assessment found that this public drinking water source has a **moderate** susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. Additional source water assessment information can be found at the Environmental Protection Agency's website: http://cfpub.epa.gov/safewater/sourcewater/.

Water Quality
Rainbow Springs Water Company routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows any detection resulting from our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

RS-1

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, ponds and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from human or animal activity. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected through out water quality monitoring and testing. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

TEST RESULTS

Unless otherwise noted, testing was done in 2012.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	Y	2 April	Highest monthly # of positive samples	0 absent	1 positive	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	N	Not Detected	ntu	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants						
Uranium (12/10/10)	N	2.5	µg/1	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (12/10/10)	N	2.21	pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (1/10/11)	N	0.009	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper *	N	0.071	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead *	N	3	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
* = Reported results are the 90th percentile value (the value that 90% of all samples are less than).						

Unregulated Contaminants ***(contaminants with a health advisory)***

Contaminant	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	DWEL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloride (1/10/11)	6.9	ppm	250	Erosion of natural deposits, Storm water runoff containing road salt

RS-2

Sodium (1/10/11)	**11.2**	ppm	28	Erosion of natural deposits, urban storm runoff
Sulfate (1/10/11)	**66**	ppm	250	Erosion of natural deposits, urban storm runoff

Note: The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Not all contaminants are tested for every year due to monitoring waivers and therefore we must use the most recent round of sampling. Some of our data is more than one year old, however, is limited to no older than 5 years.

Units:
Parts per million **(ppm)** ***or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)*** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion **(ppb)** ***or Micrograms per liter*** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Picocuries per liter **(pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Micrograms per Liter **(µg/l)** – a measure of radioactivity in water.
Millirems per year **(mrem/year)** – a measure of radiation absorbed by the water.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit **(NTU)** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Definitions:
Action Level **(AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique **(TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Million Fibers per Liter **(MFL)** - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
Maximum Contaminant Level **(MCL)** - The MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal **(MCLG)** - The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Drinking Water Equivalent Level **(DWEL)** – A lifetime exposure concentration protective of adverse, non-cancer health effects, that assumes all of the exposure to a contaminant is from a drinking water source.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level **(MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal **(MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Running Annual Average **(RAA)** - The average of all monthly or quarterly samples for the last year at all sample locations.
Non Detect **(ND)** - The contaminant was not detected.
Not Applicable, Not Established **(N/A)**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

Lead - Major Sources in Drinking Water: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Health Effects Statement: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Copper - Major Sources in Drinking Water: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Health Effects Statement: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could, suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Lead/Copper: Action levels are measured at consumer's tap. 90% of the tests must be equal to or below the action level; therefore, the listed results above have been calculated and are listed as the 90th percentile.
Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.
Turbidity: Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Total Coliform Bacteria Violation

During the April 2012 monitoring period, our water testing results were positive for the presence of total coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. No fecal coliform was detected in any of the samples analyzed. To resolve the total coliform issue, we disinfected the water system. Subsequent sampling detected no coliform bacteria violations.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

For most people, the health benefits of drinking plenty of water outweigh any possible health risk from these contaminants. However, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Center of Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for thirty (30) seconds to two (2) minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

We, at Rainbow Springs Water Company, work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. Water is a limited resource so it is vital that we all work together to maintain it and use it wisely. We ask that all our customers help us protect and preserve our drinking water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. Please contact us with any questions. Thank you for working together for safe drinking water.

RS 4

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Rainbow Springs Water Company

Middlefield, CT
PWSID #CT0821001

We're pleased to present to you our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report. This report, a requirement of the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Water Source
Our water source consists of a drilled groundwater well located at Lakeview Place. We have no secondary water source. Our daily water production averages around 1,000 gallons, with an estimated yearly withdrawal of 365,000 gallons. The capacity of our pressure tank is 120 gallons. We maintain approximately 500 feet of water main and our system serves a population of 20 residents through 10 service connections. Our certified lab is Phoenix Environmental Laboratories, Inc.

We do not require treatment at this time. Over the past year, our system underwent routine maintenance. We also replaced a well pump and pipes. At this time, we do not have any projects scheduled in the near future. We currently do not have any regularly scheduled meetings, however, if you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact Robert Wittenzellner at telephone 860-684-3262 or mailing address PO Box 322, Stafford Springs, CT 06076. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water system.

Source Water Protection
Source water is untreated water from streams, rivers, lakes, or underground aquifers that is used to supply public drinking water. Preventing drinking water contamination at the source makes good public health sense, good economic sense, and good environmental sense. You can be aware of the challenges of keeping drinking water safe and take an active role in protecting drinking water. There are lots of ways that you can get involved in drinking water protection activities to prevent the contamination of the ground water source. Dispose properly of household chemicals, help clean up the watershed that is the source of your community's water, attend public meetings to ensure that the community's need for safe drinking water is considered in making decisions about land use. Contact our office for more information on source water protection, or contact the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 1.800.426.4791. You may also find information on EPA's website at http://cfpub.epa.gov/safewater/sourcewater/.

A source water assessment report was recently completed by the Connecticut Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Division. The completed Assessment report is available for access on the Drinking Water Division's web site: http://www.dph.state.ct.us/BRS/Water/Source_Protection/source_protection.htm. The assessment found that this public drinking water source has a **moderate** susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. Additional source water assessment information can be found at the Environmental Protection Agency's website: http://cfpub.epa.gov/safewater/sourcewater/.

Water Quality
Rainbow Springs Water Company routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows any detection resulting from our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, ponds and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from human or animal activity. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected through out water quality monitoring and testing. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Rainbow Springs had no violations in 2013

TEST RESULTS

Unless otherwise noted, testing was done in 2013.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	**0 absent**	Highest monthly # of positive samples	0 absent	1 positive	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	N	**0.20**	ntu	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants						
Uranium (12/10/10)	N	**2.5**	µg/l	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (12/10/10)	N	**2.21**	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (			pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (1/10/11)	N	**0.009**	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper * (2012)	N	**0.071**	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead * (2012)	N	**3**	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (8/7/13)	N	**2.42**	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
* = Reported results are the 90th percentile value (the value that 90% of all samples are less than).						
Unregulated Contaminants ***(contaminants with a health advisory)***						

Contaminant	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	DWEL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloride (1/10/11)	6.9	ppm	250	Erosion of natural deposits, Storm water runoff containing road salt
Sodium (1/10/11)	11.2	ppm	28	Erosion of natural deposits, urban storm runoff
Sulfate (1/10/11)	66	ppm	250	Erosion of natural deposits, urban storm runoff

Note: The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Not all contaminants are tested for every year due to monitoring waivers and therefore we must use the most recent round of sampling. Some of our data is more than one year old, however, is limited to no older than 5 years.

Units:

Parts per million **(ppm)** ***or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)*** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion **(ppb)** ***or Micrograms per liter*** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter **(pCi/L)** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Micrograms per Liter **(µg/l)** – a measure of radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year **(mrem/year)** – a measure of radiation absorbed by the water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit **(NTU)** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Definitions:

Action Level **(AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique **(TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Million Fibers per Liter **(MFL)** - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Maximum Contaminant Level **(MCL)** - The MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal **(MCLG)** - The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Drinking Water Equivalent Level **(DWEL)** – A lifetime exposure concentration protective of adverse, non-cancer health effects, that assumes all of the exposure to a contaminant is from a drinking water source.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level **(MRDL)** - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal **(MRDLG)** - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Running Annual Average **(RAA)** - The average of all monthly or quarterly samples for the last year at all sample locations.

Non Detect **(ND)** - The contaminant was not detected.

Not Applicable, Not Established **(N/A)**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

Lead - Major Sources in Drinking Water: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Health Effects Statement: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Copper - Major Sources in Drinking Water: Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Health Effects Statement: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could, suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Lead/Copper: *Action levels are measured at consumer's tap. 90% of the tests must be equal to or below the action level; therefore, the listed results above have been calculated and are listed as the 90th percentile.*

Nitrate: *Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.*

Turbidity: *Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.*

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

For most people, the health benefits of drinking plenty of water outweigh any possible health risk from these contaminants. However, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Center of Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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We, at Rainbow Springs Water Company, work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. Water is a limited resource so it is vital that we all work together to maintain it and use it wisely. We ask that all our customers help us protect and preserve our drinking water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. Please contact us with any questions. Thank you for working together for safe drinking water.

REJA-Rainbow Springs
Profit & Loss
January through December 2009

	Jan - Dec 09	
Ordinary Income/Expense		
Income		
Water bill income		
Water Bill Income	5,383.57	
Total Water bill income		5,383.57
Total Income		5,383.57
Gross Profit		5,383.57
Expense		
ADMIN FEES		1,225.00
Dues and Subscriptions		190.00
MANAGEMENT FEES		1,225.00
Postage and Delivery		17.84
Utilities		
Gas and Electric	156.59	
Utilities - Other	425.01	
Total Utilities		581.60
WATER TESTING		630.00
Total Expense		3,869.44
Net Ordinary Income		1,514.13
Net Income		1,514.13

EXHIBIT #7

REJA-Rainbow Springs
Profit & Loss
January through December 2010

	Jan - Dec 10	
Ordinary Income/Expense		
Income		
Uncategorized Income		0.00
Water bill Income		
Water Bill Income	4,588.87	
Total Water bill income		4,588.87
Total Income		4,588.87
Gross Profit		4,588.87
Expense		
ADMIN FEES		700.00
Dues and Subscriptions		120.00
MANAGEMENT FEES		700.00
Miscellaneous		210.06
Office Expense		74.25
Postage and Delivery		11.86
Professional Fees		70.00
Property Taxes		191.29
Utilities		
Gas and Electric	182.12	
Utilities - Other	364.27	
Total Utilities		546.39
WATER TESTING		616.00
Total Expense		3,239.85
Net Ordinary Income		1,349.02
Net Income		**1,349.02**

REJA-Rainbow Springs
Profit & Loss
January through December 2011

	Jan - Dec 11
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
Water bill income	5,553.00
Total Income	5,553.00
Gross Profit	5,553.00
Expense	
Bank Service Charges	135.00
Interest Expense	
Finance Charge	6.63
Total Interest Expense	6.63
LOAN	-400.00
Postage and Delivery	11.82
Property Taxes	252.55
Repairs	
Equipment Repairs	935.78
Total Repairs	935.78
Utilities	555.08
WATER TESTING	2,638.30
Total Expense	4,135.16
Net Ordinary Income	1,417.84
Net Income	**1,417.84**

REJA-Rainbow Springs
Profit & Loss
January through December 2012

	Jan - Dec 12	
Ordinary Income/Expense		
Income		
Water bill income		
Water Bill Income	5,651.43	
Total Water bill income		5,651.43
Total Income		5,651.43
Gross Profit		5,651.43
Expense		
ADMIN FEES		350.00
Automobile Expense		133.14
Bank Service Charges		75.00
Dues and Subscriptions		410.00
MANAGEMENT FEES		350.00
MANAGEMENT/ADMIN		350.00
Miscellaneous		-15.00
Office Expense		88.93
Postage and Delivery		36.75
Professional Fees		146.25
Property Taxes		270.97
Repairs		
Equipment Repairs	3,280.00	
Total Repairs		3,280.00
Utilities		613.19
WATER TESTING		1,180.53
Total Expense		7,289.76
Net Ordinary Income		-1,618.33
Net Income		**-1,618.33**

REJA-Rainbow Springs
Profit & Loss
January through December 2013

	Jan - Dec 13	
Ordinary Income/Expense		
Income		
Water bill income		
Water Bill Income	5,458.22	
Total Water bill income		5,458.22
Total Income		5,458.22
Gross Profit		5,458.22
Expense		
Automobile Expense		164.40
Bank Service Charges		120.00
Dues and Subscriptions		35.00
LOAN		-100.00
Miscellaneous		10.02
Office Expense		69.95
Property Taxes		254.81
Utilities		
Gas and Electric	126.99	
Utilities - Other	535.73	
Total Utilities		662.72
WATER TESTING		2,371.65
Total Expense		3,588.55
Net Ordinary Income		1,869.67
Net Income		1,869.67

REJA-Rainbow Springs
Profit & Loss
January through December 2014

	Jan - Dec 14
Ordinary Income/Expense	
Income	
Water bill income	
Water Bill Income	5,624.92
Total Water bill income	5,624.92
Total Income	5,624.92
Gross Profit	5,624.92
Expense	
Bank Service Charges	75.00
Billing	1,200.00
Dues and Subscriptions	205.00
Miscellaneous	50.25
Office Expense	70.00
Professional Fees	1,200.00
Property Taxes	128.14
Utilities	503.21
WATER TESTING	389.21
Total Expense	3,820.81
Net Ordinary Income	1,804.11
Net Income	**1,804.11**